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MONDAY, APRIL 20, 1903.

A Two-Mayor Ticket.

The Democratic Party Might Go Far-
ther and Fare Worse.

There is a touch of ingenuity in the suggestion that the Democratic party nominate for President and Vice President next year a pair of candidates whose fame is largely local—whose reputations have been built on successes won not in national, but in municipal politics. When hard pressed for a winning Presidential nominee, pick out some good mayor or ex-mayor. That seems to be the drift of the new "get-in-power-quick" recipe offered to Democratic voters.

Nor is the recipe without substantial merit. The Democratic organization was advised not long ago by one of its distinguished leaders to nominate for President next year some "conservative business man" or "obscure jurist." But why abandon beaten paths? Why hunt for candidates in the byways of business, or search the courts through for a judge on whom to thrust a Presidential nomination? Why not hie to the true breeding ground of Democratic statesmen—to the one chosen field in which Democratic leadership can hold its own year in and year out against all challengers? Why not draft for national service the men who fight Democracy's battles in our greater cities—who have converted so many of our municipal centers into strongholds of Democratic faith and Democratic energy?

The Democratic party is a party of the city rather than of the country, and its guiding spirits might naturally be sought among the disciplined veterans of this great municipal training school. The only President the Democratic party has elected since the civil war rose to prominence and preferment as mayor of Buffalo. Why, then, should not alert and inquiring Democrats be turning again for Presidential material to Democratic cities like Boston and Chicago? Why should they not be anxiously scrutinizing the qualifications for national leadership of a mayor—that is, like Carter Harrison, and a mayor—that was, like Josiah Quincy?

These are names both historical and inspiring. They form a conjunction certainly as imposing and perhaps destined to as great a political future as the famous two-mayor ticket nominated by the New York Democratic State convention in 1882—Grover Cleveland, of Buffalo, and David B. Hill, of Elmira. Why not give the Democratic mayors and all that they stand for another chance?

The Carlyle House.

An Alexandria Landmark to Be Preserved and Restored.

All who have the proper respect for historic landmarks must rejoice that the old Carlyle House, sometimes called the Braddock House, in Alexandria, is to be restored. It is to be hoped that the work of restoration will be done in such a way as to make this interesting old structure safe for many generations to come.

We are perhaps fortunate in having just across the river a city containing so many monuments of the past as Alexandria. The rapid and erratic growth of Washington has caused the destruction of many of the landmarks of Colonial days in this city, and, moreover, the importance of Alexandria in those days considerably exceeded that of the present Capital. This Virginia city has luckily preserved many of its old buildings, and among them none is more interesting than that which the Society for the Restoration of Historic Alexandria has now taken in charge.

It is a little odd that visitors to this city should so often overlook the Carlyle House in their sight-seeing, for it is quite as well worth attention as Christ Church. The quaint rooms, the long, low passage from the inner courtyard to a door in the terrace, the underground rooms reminiscent of Indian attacks, and the terrace on which Washington and Lafayette sat, sipping their wine and discussing cam-

paigus, are perhaps as interesting from an historical point of view, as anything in this country. We have not many relics of the past, and it would be a wise thing to take care of those we have.

Wall Street and the Courts.

Legal Actions Taken to Affect the Price of Securities.

The proceedings in New York before a magistrate in the Tombs court, affecting the price of securities, valued at \$100,000,000 or more, and held by thousands of stockholders throughout the country, illustrate in a forcible manner the financial vicissitudes to which, under present conditions, every corporation can be subjected by the action of a minority stockholder representing a hostile clique in Wall Street.

As a result of the alleged "disclosures" made, it must be remembered, not in a trial to determine whether or not the management of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company of New York has been wise and in the interest of the shareholders, but simply incidentally in the course of a suit for libel brought because defendant called plaintiff "a notorious character"—as a result, we say, of such "disclosures" the value of shares in that corporation fell on Friday last \$3,000,000.

No one, certainly, will contend that this is a "laughing matter," or that something is not radically wrong somewhere, when it is possible, upon charges as flimsy as those formulated by former District Attorney Philbin, to precipitate what might have been turned at any moment into a panic.

Mr. Philbin's charges, in effect, are that certain persons in the "inner ring" of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company "got away" with something like \$30,000,000 in the course of the last few years. As the company is capitalized at only \$52,000,000, this is a feat of which the biggest Napoleon of Finance the "street" ever produced might well be proud. "We shall prove that \$30,000,000 were stolen," exclaimed one of the plaintiff's counsel. "This is so farcical that I hate to take up time with it," replied counsel for the defendant. Of course, it's farcical—to counsel with fat retainers in their pockets, but it isn't so very "farcical" to the small stockholders throughout the country.

The whole manner, indeed, in which the astounding charges were permitted to become public savors of the worst, we might almost say most reckless and criminal, type of stock speculation. The fact that they were made in a court of inferior standing suggests that those concerned in the matter found it advisable not to attempt the game in one of the higher courts. Before a magistrate in the Tombs the thing, it was probably thought, could more easily be done. The whole character of the proceeding, in short, is reflected in the testimony which showed that the plaintiff is at the present time the holder of only 100 shares, and three months ago was "short" of 1,000 shares sold for a fall.

The management of the Metropolitan Street Railway may have been bad, or it may have been good. Figures in reports may have been juggled with, or not. Sworn statements, filed under the law, with the State Railroad Commission and the Stock Exchange, may have been perjured. But if they have been all this, and more besides, that is a question for expert accountants to determine, not for lawyers and laymen to use as a means for exploiting the public.

Surely, there ought to be means found for protecting innocent shareholders against attacks of this kind upon their property. Or can the law no longer be presumed to "temper the wind to the shorn lamb," and is it, hereafter, to be considered as enlisted in the service of the despoilers?

In the death of Harry L. Merrick, for years the "Washington Post's" editorial paragrapher, American Journalism loses a writer of exceptional insight, pungency, and fertility. In his own field Mr. Merrick had no rivals. His output of illuminating and satiric comment on the incidents of the hour far outclassed in quality that of any other newspaper humorist. But in his wit there was no sting of rancor or savagery. His satire was playful, kindly, stimulating. It reflected a warm and generous heart as well as a ripened and penetrating intelligence. To Mr. Merrick's productive capacity there seemed to be no limit, and his death, at the very height of his powers, ends a career which promised still many years of increasing usefulness and brilliance. The world is distinctly poorer for losing such a wholesome and invigorating force.

There will be widespread sympathy with Mr. Thomas Lipton because of the accident to Shamrock III, which is so curiously like that which befell Shamrock II two years ago. Mr. Lipton bears all such misadventures in the spirit of a true sportsman, and no one will question the sincerity of his statement that the chief occasion of grief to him is the unhappy fatality which attended the mishap.

It looks as if Senator Platt's Sunday school would at least temporarily suspend its sessions.

The Field of Politics.

Bryan Candidate No. 2.

For "Suitable Candidate No. 2" Mr. Bryan has picked a man, if not actually from the rank and file of the Democratic army, then from among its non-commissioned officers. The individual who has thus had greatness thrust upon him is the Hon. James Marshall Head.

Most people interested will arise to inquire who in the name of Democracy the Hon. James Marshall Head is. To those who have not the pleasure of acquaintance with this supposedly estimable gentleman and have never heard of him it should be said that the Hon. James Marshall Head is the mayor of the city of Nashville, Tenn. Of course, it goes without saying that the Hon. James Marshall Head meets the requirements as to loyalty, else his biography would not have appeared in "The Commoner" as it did last week, constituting the leading article in that issue.

It is introduced by the following statement: "The Commoner" has received the following in regard to James Marshall Head, of Nashville, Tenn., whose name has been mentioned in connection with the Presidential nomination. No comment is made by the paper other than that which is contained in the sketch, but Mr. Bryan said when he announced his purpose of presenting a list of names that he would not assume to give preference to any man suggested.

Public Not in the Game.

It appears that the mention "in connection with the Presidential nomination" was made in "The Commoner" some time ago, shortly after Mr. Bryan had been in Nashville and had been cordially received and entertained by the mayor, but the great public at large has been unaware of the fact that the Hon. James Marshall Head was a candidate for the honor. It is understood that he had made a creditable record as the city's executive, and perhaps might prove satisfactory as the "Head" of the nation if by any remote chance he should be nominated and elected. But what of several other much more conspicuous mayors? What of the Hon. Carter Harrison, the Hon. Tom L. Johnson, the Hon. "Golden Rule" Jones, and why should the mayor of Nashville be given preferential treatment against such as these? Then, too, is not the selection of the Hon. James Marshall Head a slight to some other distinguished Tennessee statesmen.

It cannot be possible that "The Commoner" and its editor have overlooked the qualifications of such as the Hon. "Slim Jim" Richardson, the Hon. Edward Carmack, the Hon. Benton McMillen, to say nothing of the Hon. "Fiddling Bob" Taylor, by long odds the most popular man in the Big Bend State. There have been some intimations that Mr. Richardson might join the "readjusters" now in the majority in the House, but surely the others have been and still are loyal. Perhaps they may be included in the list later on.

The "mention" of the name of the Hon. James Marshall Head indicates one thing, namely, that Mr. Bryan does not intend to limit the names on the honor roll to statesmen living north of Mason and Dixon's line.

Delaware to Suffer.

The obnoxious voters' assistant law is to remain upon the statute books of Delaware for two years longer, at least, and will be operative when the next election is held, which will determine whether or not the Hon. J. Edward Adickes is to realize his ambition to come to the United States Senate. The bill repealing the act was passed by the Legislature of the State by a combination of Democrats and "regular" Republicans, but Governor Huns has refused to sign it, despite the fact that he has been strongly urged to do so.

Among those who beseeched the governor to attach his signature to the repealing bill were thirty-two clergymen, claiming to represent every religious organization in Delaware. The governor received the clerical gentlemen cordially, smiled, and listened to their tale of woe about the awful debauchery of the law, said he would make their arguments under consideration, and when they left proceeded to forget all about the voters' assistant law. Second to the overthrow of Adickes the Democrats and anti-Adickes Republicans most desire the repeal of this statute because of the alleged opportunity which it affords for bribery, fraud, and intimidation in elections.

Can Get an Assistant.

Under its provisions any voter who for any cause, may ask to have some one assist him in the preparation of his ballot, may have the presence of a political partisan worker in the booth with him when he makes up his ticket. By this means the purchaser is enabled to "fix" the ballot and see that the voter votes right.

The floating and purchasable element of Delaware is large, especially in the two lower counties, and it is claimed that the voters' assistant law enables Adickes by the use of large sums of money to elect his candidates for the Legislature. Governor Huns is accordingly with being friendly to Adickes, if not actually a member of the Union faction, and hence his refusal to give the repeal bill his signature.

Women in Control.

An interesting feature of the recent municipal election in Topeka, Kan., is the fact that the women cast a larger percentage of their registered vote than did the men, something rather unusual even in those States where the limited right of suffrage has been accorded to women for a number of years. In Kansas the women are allowed to vote in municipal contests, but not at national and State elections. At the Topeka election, the total registration was 16,134 out of a population of about 35,000. Of the names on the registration list, 9,659 were of men and 7,125 of women. The total vote polled was 13,767. Of this number 7,579 were cast by men and 5,337 by the women.

When the statisticians came to analyze these figures, they found to their surprise that the women had polled a larger percentage of their registered vote than did the opposite sex. The men polled 81.46 per cent of their registered vote and the women 81.92, only a slight difference, but nevertheless in favor of the women. The fact that there were several issues in which the women were especially interested, is probably responsible for the large number of votes which they cast.

COURTS AND CAPITALS OF THE OLD WORLD.

Official Biography of William Ewart Gladstone Patically Completed—Italian Mafia Not Composed Entirely of the Lower Classes—Leading Spirits Men of Intellect and Education—Why the Grand Duke Alexis Has Resigned From Russian Navy.

Mr. Gladstone's Biography.

While the authorized biography of Lord Beaconsfield, who has been dead for close upon a quarter of a century, has not yet been commenced, and his vast accumulation of correspondence and papers bequeathed for the purpose to his private secretary, Lord Rowton, remain in much the same condition in which he left them, the Right Hon. John Morley's authorized biography of Beaconsfield's greatest political rival, William Ewart Gladstone, who died less than five years ago, is virtually complete, and will be published in three volumes in October.

The work has entailed an immense amount of labor, mainly on account of a plethora of material. As was the case with Carlyle, Gladstone was rightly believed by his friends and relatives to be marked out for distinction from youth, with the result that they preserved all his letters, while the statesman himself was in the habit of explaining in a memorandum to those nearest to him in person or politics every important step he took in public life.

If it had not been for the methodical care with which he arranged all his papers—devoting particular attention to this point in the years immediately preceding his death, not even the patient industry which has been almost as necessary to John Morley as his literary skill would have enabled him to complete the promised biography within such a comparatively brief space of time as it has occupied.

A report has been circulated to the effect that the first two of the three volumes of the biography will be published this year. This is not true. The entire work is to appear in October.

The Sicilian Mafia.

Although the members of the Sicilian Mafia, who have just been arrested in New York on charges of murder, counterfeiting, and other crimes committed in the United States, belong to the very dregs of the population, it must not for one moment be believed that the Mafia is recruited from these classes of society, and, in spite of the assertions of the New York police, I venture to doubt whether any of their prisoners can lay claim to being even the head of any important branch of the Mafia on this side of the Atlantic. They are much more likely to be mere instruments, the real direction of the society, both at home and abroad, being restricted almost exclusively to men of intellect, education, and frequently of birth.

Indeed, the Sicilian nobility figures

very extensively in the Mafia. Thus the

Marquis de Cordova, a territorial magistrate at Montemaggiore in Sicily, and Count Guccione, another great landed proprietor at Commarone, have just been arrested by the Italian authorities as prominent members of the Mafia, and as confederates of the celebrated brigand, Vercorona, who, in spite of the reward of \$5000 offered for his capture, dead or alive, has succeeded in making his escape, and is understood to have arrived within the last week in America under an assumed name.

Dukes In Prison.

The two dukes, Francis and Peter Notarbartola-Villarsosa, who own one of the most beautiful palaces in Palermo, are now serving a sentence of penal servitude as members of the Mafia, and as perpetrators of a singularly cowardly murder. In fact, there is a very large representation of the old Sicilian nobility in the ranks of the Mafia, and being men of education, of means, and of social position, as well as of brains, they are naturally much better qualified to direct the operations of this much-dreaded secret society than mere ignorant peasants and workmen.

This is a fact which the authorities in this country do not take into sufficient consideration in dealing with the Sicilian Mafia, and the Camorra of the Italian mainland. They are satisfied to believe that the activity of these foreign criminal organizations in America can be guided and directed by men of the class arrested in connection with the so-called "barrel murder" at New York last week. This is quite wrong. The moving spirits not only in Italy, but also here, are men of a far superior type, of intellect and birth, men of apparent wealth, education, and breeding, who, so far as this country is concerned, enjoy the esteem and respect of their fellow-citizens.

Grand Duke Alexis to Quit Russia.

Grand Duke Alexis, it is officially announced from St. Petersburg, is leaving Russia, resigning his post as captain admiral (or, lord high admiral) of the Russian navy, and will from henceforth live abroad. Although it is mentioned that this is on account of his health, yet at the various European courts it is known that the expatriation of the grand duke is owing to differences with his nephew, the Emperor, with whom his

relations have been exceedingly strained

for some time past.

Aside from questions of a family character, the grand duke, who is a sailor of the old school, has all along strongly opposed all the projects of reform and reorganization in naval matters that have been championed, among others, by Grand Duke Alexander Michaelowitch, who is married to the sister of the Czar. Indeed some time ago matters came to an open rupture between Grand Duke Alexis and his cousin Alexander, who visited this country at the time of the Columbia World's Fair, and who has translated all Captain Mahan's works into Russian, and Alexis went so far as to threaten to resign unless some check was placed by the Czar on the activity of Alexander, who, according to Alexis, was entirely ruining the discipline of the younger officers of the navy by his newfangled ideas.

The Czar sided over matters by appointing Alexander to organize an imperial bureau department of mercantile marine. This has now been duly organized and so pleased is the Czar with his brother-in-law's success that he is reported to be about to confer upon him the post left vacant by the resignation of Grand Duke Alexis, namely, that of the captain-admiral of the navy, an office invariably held by a member of the imperial family, and in which Grand Duke Alexis was preceded by Grand Duke Constantine, younger brother of the murdered Czar Alexander II.

Journalism in Italy. King Humbert is said to have remarked on a memorable occasion that if he were not a monarch he would like to be a journalist, and certain it is that in no country in Europe do journalists play so great a role, and enjoy so many advantages as in Italy. In Germany and in Austria the journalist who wishes to see a cabinet minister or great dignitary must respectfully apply for an audience, don evening dress for the occasion and wait until all more important people have been received. In Italy he is received before anybody else, and without any fuss whatsoever, this being due to the fact that most public men in Italy have been or are still journalists, as are also several of the foreign envoys accredited to the Quirinal, including the French ambassador, Barrere. The late Premiers Depretis and Crispi were both journalists, while the present minister of finance, Lazzati, is not merely a journalist, but also president of the Roman Press Club. MARQUISE DE FONTENAY.

Vatican Interested

IN EDWARD'S VISIT

ROME, April 20.—Whether or not King Edward will visit the Pope continues to be a profound mystery. No official communication on the matter has been received. The Vatican believes King Edward cannot fail to meet the Pontiff, if for state reasons alone, as his majesty's announced visit to Ireland soon will take place, and should he slight the head of the Roman Catholic Church, he certainly would arouse the resentment of the 3,500,000 Catholics in Ireland, and for no apparent or practical reason, especially as the feeling in England toward Catholics is now moderate.

OPENS IN PARIS.

PARIS, April 20.—John Philip Sousa and his band opened at the Nouveau Theatre here yesterday evening to a crowded house, and scored a marked success, most of the numbers on the concert receiving encores. Sousa responded to each with something of his own composition, to the great delight of the many Americans present. The last numbers were plantation songs and dance music, and brought down the house.

MAKES BID FOR FAME.

HANOVER, Pa., April 20.—Probably the largest four-months-old baby in the State is the daughter of C. H. Benchoff, of Freedom township, Adams county. It measures eighteen inches around the waist, twelve inches around the leg above the knee, seven inches below the knee, twenty-one inches around the hips, and five and one-half inches around the wrist.

RAILWAY CLERKS ORGANIZE.

CHICAGO, April 20.—Railway and steamboat clerks from various cities in the United States met in the Briggs Building yesterday and organized the International Association of Railway Clerks. Twenty-two delegates were present and the association was organized with a headquarters in Chicago.

ANNIVERSARY OF BURIAL OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN

Only Two of Pallbearers at the Funeral Still Alive.

Today is the anniversary of the funeral of Abraham Lincoln, which took place on April 20, 1865. Of the distinguished men who carried to the grave the body of the martyred President but two remain in life, and in a short cycle of time they, too, will be gathered to their fathers. One of the two survivors is a resident of Washington, Henry C. Worthington, who, at the time, represented the comparatively new State of Nevada in the House of Representatives. The other is former Representative Coffruth, of Bedford, Pa. The latter is getting well along in years, but is still active in the practice of law in his home town. Several years ago he was mentioned in connection with the Democratic nomination for governor of the Keystone State, but his party took up another standard bearer.

Worthington is still active, although time has whitened his hair and beard. He is a familiar figure about the Capitol when Congress is in session, and he is possessed of a fund of reminiscences which he can relate with rare interest. Worthington was with the illustrious Walker on one of the latter's expeditions. He was a member of the Legislature of California in the days when Grant lived in the Golden State, and they became warm friends there.

A glance at the official list of the pallbearers at the funeral of Lincoln will show how death has wiped out a small array of men who were famous in these United States a third of a century ago. The list as prepared by the Government at the time is as follows:

Senate of the United States—Lafayette Foster, Conn.; Edwin D. Morgan, N. Y.; Reverdy Johnson, Md.; Richard Yates, Ills.; Benjamin Wade, Ohio; John Coates, Cal.

House of Representatives—Henry L. Dawes, Mass.; Andrew Coffruth, Penn.; Green Clay Smith, Ky.; Schuyler Colfax, Ind.; Henry G. Worthington, Nev.; Elihu Washburn, Ills.

United States Army—Gen. U. S. Grant,

Gen. H. W. Halleck, Gen. W. A. Nichols,

United States Navy—Vice Admiral D.

Farragut, Rear Admiral W. B. Shubrick,

Gen. J. Zelin, Marine Corps.

Civilian—Hon. S. B. Browning, Ills.;

George Ashmun, Massachusetts;

Thomas Corwin, Ohio; Simon Cameron,

Pennsylvania.

Since the interment of the remains at Springfield, Ill., on May 4, 1865, there have been six removals and reinterments of the body of Lincoln. On the latter date the casket was placed in the public receiving tomb at Oak Ridge Cemetery. During the summer of 1865 a temporary tomb was built on the hillside, a few rods from the site of a proposed monument, and the remains of the President were removed thereto on December 21 of that year. The construction of the monument was so far advanced that on September 13, 1871, there was a second removal of the casket to the catacomb therein, which was intended for the permanent resting place.

On October 15, 1874, the monument, having been completed, was dedicated with appropriate and imposing ceremonies. From that time the casket was, as it had been since 1871, contained in a white marble sarcophagus within the catacomb, through the iron grating doors of which it was in full view of visitors. On November 7, 1876, an attempt was made to steal the casket, the body and hold it for a large reward. The attempt was fortunately thwarted, and the two villains in due time were arrested, tried, convicted and sent to the penitentiary.

After this attempt it was deemed prudent that the remains should be taken from the sarcophagus and secretly interred in the floor of the catacomb. After the lapse of several years another and, presumably final, removal was deemed fitting, and accordingly the earth beneath the marble casket was removed to the depth of six or seven feet was removed, a large vault was laid up and overarched with brick. The caskets of the President and Mrs. Lincoln were transferred there, the marble floor was covered to the depth of four or five feet with solid concrete, upon which the marble floor of the catacomb was replaced. The fourth removal was made on March 10, 1890, when the fifth removal became necessary, as the earth to the depth of twenty-five feet beneath the floor of the catacomb to the solid rock, was removed, and the monument rebuilt upon enduring foundations. When the work was completed a sixth removal and the final one was made, and the casket was placed in the National Lincoln Monument.

Just who was responsible for the opening of the casket, in spite of the avowed opposition of Robert T. Lincoln, it is difficult to ascertain. It was generally admitted by those present, however, that the opposition to expose the body met with a vigorous protest, and it was only after considerable discussion that such a course was resolved on. Then, it is said, everyone in the assemblage was pledged to secrecy regarding the procedure. It was admitted by several of those who witnessed the exposure that it was much more shocking than had been expected. In fact, it was generally agreed that had all the gruesome features of the project been anticipated the plan would have been abandoned. The heavy leaden covering of the coffin was chiseled open with an ordinary plumber's tool, and when the opening was made the effluvia exhalations were so vile as to almost overcome those gathered about the scene. Even the features of the dead were shocking to the beholders. To the surprise of every one, when the features were exposed they were as white as chalk. This unexpected disclosure served to further increase the agitation that had been caused, and, after an unexpectedly short exposure, the coffin was

placed in what is intended shall be the final resting place of the dust—a bed of iron and masonry fifteen feet below the shaft of the National Lincoln Monument. Then the coffin was resealed and placed in what is intended shall be the final resting place of the dust—a bed of iron and masonry fifteen feet below the shaft of the National Lincoln Monument.

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